The Bombay Gazette.

567

No. 6,350.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 26 0
——— including postage	„ 39 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2

As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

SOUNDY—June 19th, at Colaba, Frank George, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Soundy, aged 8 months.

BENGAL.

Marriage.

GLASCOTT—MEARES—June 13th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. William Edward Glascott, A. B., George Annesley Glascott, Esq., of Lokenattpore, Kishnagur, to Charlotte Ellen Louisa, second daughter of George Meares, Esq., of Sinduri, Kishnagur.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingy, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

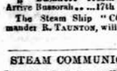
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Kuweit	24th 3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Bushire	28rd 6th
„ Lingeh	12th 26th	„ Lingeh	25th 7th
„ Bahreins	14th 28th	„ B. Abbas	28th 11th
„ Bushire	16th 30th	„ Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on.....5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Narrakal	5 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Cocanada	6 20
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	10 24
„ Galle	26	„ Negapatam	11 26
„ Negapatam	26	„ Galle	26
„ Madras	30	„ Colombo	28
„ Cocanada	29	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Vizagapatam	3	„ Narrakal	16
„ Bimlipatam	3	„ Carwar	19
Arrive Calcutta	8	Arrive Bombay	20

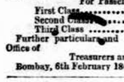
The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the last at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighbourhood may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhuruntur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 6	5 0	3 0	3 0	0 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

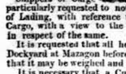
From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhuruntur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£64 10 0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.	
Second Class	„ 37 5 0		
Third Class	„ 25 3 0		

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "RANGOON," (1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain McCulloch, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 24th June, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. Henry, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 16th June 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 21st instant.

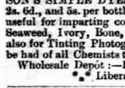
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the frequentness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Saturday the 23rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 22nd instant.

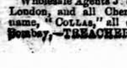
For Freight or Parsage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 18th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 30th instant.



THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. Martin, Young & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder. G. F. Henry, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depot:—19A, Coleman Street, London.

*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—Treacher & Co.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45
Second Class	£25

} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMOONA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 12th July.

Stearns, Hobart & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

James Mitchell,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

Ben. F. Field, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. Addis and Campbell, C. E. No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 5th Bombay Mandable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.

W. Nicol & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.

Trimbuc Ramchandra, Liquidator.
Pombay, 19th June 1866.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,
J. Rustomji Mody, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled. Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed. Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst, will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 15th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. Brodie,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Turncocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with. By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
Russel Aitken,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

ધી વીકટોરીઆ ફાઈનાન્સ એન બુલીઅન આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Registered Office of the above Association is THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 2 Armenian Street, Fort. By order of the Liquidators,
Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Atmaram Madhowjee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, as well in his own name as in partnership with one Ragoonath Wittoba, under the Style or Firm of Atmaram Madhowjee & Co.

WHEREAS the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE will be held at his Office in Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the Twenty-first day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

Cleveland & Peile,
Attorneys to Atmaram Madhowjee.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs. As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dax, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3 8

Jonvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves	„	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3 12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4 8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2 12
The Derby Scarf	„	4 8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.

Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.

Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.

Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.

ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.

CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

Badham & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. Gladding, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	per cent. per annum.	
„ 6	„	ditto.
„ 12	„	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
John Smith, Offg. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 109 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. Framjee,
D. Byramjee, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, held on the 30th May 1866, at the Office, Church Gate Street, at 3 P. M.

Mr. A. R. Scobbie in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. B. Fellows, and seconded by Mr. F. H. Green,—"That the Resolution of the 27th April last, to wind up the Bank voluntarily, be confirmed"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ambaidass Munjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhoowun Nathoobhoy, and carried,—"That Mr. John Gray, Mr. J. D. Robinson, and Dr. Beramji Naoroji, be appointed Liquidators."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, and carried,—"That the remuneration of each Liquidator be 10,000 Rupees."

NOTICE is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned, as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby requested to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

John Gray,
J. D. Robinson,
Beramji Naoroji, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th June, 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Hossack, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that Mr. Middleton, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

Ewart, Latham & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યા.રજ ધ ૩૨૬ જુત એન ઊલ ક્રાંપણીનીગ તથા વીવીંગ કુપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, on MONDAY, the 25th June 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Statement of Accounts, &c., and Report of the Directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the Meeting for consideration.

2. To elect Directors in the room of B. H. Cama and Karsondass Madhowdass, who have become disqualified, and of Andrew Grant, who has gone to Europe, and of J. E. Grimm and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to dispose of any other business which may come before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Hossack,
General Manager

Bombay, 9th June 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £200,000 not received deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... Rs. 3

Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MCCOMBIE AND SONS' AUCTION SALE. —CLOSING BUSINESS.—The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that the whole of their varied and valuable Stock of GILMAN'S STORES, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c., will be sold off by Public Auction without reserve, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next the 25th instant. Further particulars will appear in their Auctioneers' (Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.'s) Advertisements.

This Sale will afford a very favourable opportunity to Messes, Clubs, Private Individuals and Dealers, for laying in Stocks of the Articles in question.

McCombie and Sons.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Eduljee Nousherwanjee, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Meadow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. Fleming & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

General Commission and Servants' Registry Agency.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay City Bank, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1. That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, and the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators.
3. To fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES declined from 500 to 480 per share; Back Bays close at 1,350 nominal; Mazagons 100; Freres 100; Elphinstones, new issue, 45; Asiatics 35; Old Financials 12 per share; Bank of Bombay 45 discount; Government Securities:—Fours 90¼; Fives 105½; Public Works Loan 103¼; Fives-and-half 110½. Little or nothing doing. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	60 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	313 to 314

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
8,00?,500	500	250	16	Agra Bank	No quotati n.
100,000	100	50	nil	Allisatte Bank ...	10 dis. nom.
200,000	200	200	2-8	Asiatic Bank Corpn	34 per share.
.....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue...	20 per share.
8,100,000	400	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	4,300 per share.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	(o. & n.) 99 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	45 p ct dis.
750,000	250	250	.....	Bombay City Bank	20 per sh. re.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8s6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	500	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25.	nil	Central Bank... ...	18 per share.
500,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	9 pct dis.
500,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	10 per share.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	20 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	Rs. 20 p. a remn.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	28 p ct pm. nm.
630,000	250	25.	.....	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	32 p share.
200,000	100	3.	.....	Lomonk Bombay Bk.	Rs. 3 p share.
3,750,000	15.	1,000	15.	Madras Bank... ...	60 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	210 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp	20 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	200	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	20 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	60 per share.
750,000	300	100	8s4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	60 p share.
1200000	400	100	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	12 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,350 p. share nm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	480 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	200	.....	New Do.... ...	45 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	.....	Ferre land Co.	190 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	Hoase and Land Investment Co. ...	300 per share
1,80,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	100 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ...	300 per share.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	225 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
800,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ...	225 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	
120,000	500	500	....	Viggas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.)	224 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	....	Bombay Contract and Building Co	
80,000	2,000	900	....	Bonded Warehouse	
100,000	500	250	15	Treccher & Co. (Ld.)	
250	.....	250	.....	Gun Coffee Co. ...	
150,000	50	50	.....	Bombay Gas Co. ...	
113,670	1,000	50	.....	East India Cotton Agency... ...	No quotations.
45,000	200	100	....	Khondeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	10*	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.)	
3,500	250	200	....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ...	
80,000	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld) ...	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	...Rs. 87
,, ,, ,,	Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33 ...	...	,, ,, 93
,, ,, ,,	Co.'s ,, ,, 1833-35 ...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43 ...	...	,, ,, 99¾
,, ,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55 ...	...	,, ,, ,,
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	...	,, ,, 105¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	...	,, ,, 103¾
Five and a half per cent.	... ...	...	,, ,, 110¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... ...	...	...Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... ...	...	,, ,, 10
Spanish Dollars	... ...	...	,, ,, 225
Carolus	... ...	...	,, ,, 296
Mexican Dollars	... ...	...	,, ,, 220
German Crowns	... ...	...	,, ,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... ...	...	,, ,, 225
Bar Silver ...	... ...	...	,, ,, 1664
Gold Leaf ...	... ...	...	,, ,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 20th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba.			Rs. Per candy.
Dholleras	... ...	... ...	360
Bhownggur and Mows (New)	... ...	... ...	305
Surat and Broach (New)	... ...	... ...	310
Paregaulee (New)	... ...	... ...	270
Veravral (New)	... ...	... ...	250
Khamleish (New)	... ...	... ...	320
Dharwar (now ready)	... ...	... ...	335
Binglumghaut (New)	... ...	... ...	335
Comrawuttee Ackote (New)	... ...	... ...	305

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 16th May, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great Britain	... ...	2,49,000
,, Sonmeance	... ...	1,000
,, African Coast	... ...	1,500
,, Suez	2,57,830	41,26,270
,, Persian Gulf	... ...	6,500
,, Persian Gulf Steamer	92,585	50,746
,, Singapore	... ...	1,98,960
,, Cutch	... ...	500
,, Kurrachee	... ...	5,750
,, Concan British ...	... ...	99,500
,, Hongkong	87,500	12,000
Total for the week ...	4,38,005	47,50,766
Previously Imported in the year 1866	2,36,86,168 ...	9,87,95,056
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th May 1866.	2,41,24,173	10,35,45,822
Ditto 1865	1,9?,82,923	1,89,02,067
Increase Rupees ...	45,41,250	8,46,43,815

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Ceylon	... ...	4,50,000
,, Cutch	39,670	67,400
,, Concan British	32,162	32,698
,, Guzerat British	25,884	45,300
,, Persian Gulf ...	... ...	39,675
,, Malabar British	26,775	4,07,300
,, North Canara...	5,168	50,000
Total for the week ...	1,29,659	10,90,373
Previously exported in the year 1866	43,19,434	1,71,63,338
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th May 1866	44,49,093	1,82,53,711
Ditto 1865	38,09,457	1,67,55,067
Increase Rupees ...	6,39,936	14,98,644

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Powell, Lieutenant, 96th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Wright, Captain C., 96th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Renshaw, Captain R. W, 6th Dragoons, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W., Executive Commissariat Officer, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 20.

Ross, Lieutenant E. C., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 20 ... P. Russell ... Swift ... Liverpool, March 27.
Kennington ... Howard ... London, March 13.
Eunice ... Warwick ... Bodda, May 27.
Mistress of the Seas ... Affleck ... Liverpool, January 18.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
18
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
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,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... ,, 0 6

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WM. EMERSON'S temporary OFFICES are at 7, Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, who has been advised to open a first class BILLIARD ROOM for Subscribers in Bombay, is now prepared to receive the names of Gentlemen who may be desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above. Every information shall be furnished by applying to "M. A.," care of Manager of this Paper.
Applications to be made up to the 30th instant.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Kennington*, HOWARD, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain HOWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Howard.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Acids, per ship *Kennington*, HOWARD, Master, from London, marked as follows:—
A in a diamond 91/140—50 Cases,
C. F. in a diamond 164/7—4 Cases,
Shipped by Messrs. T. Haveside & Co. and Burgoyne and Burbigges, respectively, are hereby requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take delivery immediately, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

LAND MORTGAGE LOAN 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CONTRIBUTORS to the above Loan, or of their ASSIGNEES, will be held at the Office of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), Elphinstone Buildings, on MONDAY the 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a Trustee in room of Andrew Grant, Esq., who has left Bombay.
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager,
Financial Association of India and China (Ld)
20th June 1866.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY the 28th June 1866, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, to appoint an Auditor in place of Mr. Rastomjee Framjee Meta, deceased.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

THE VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વીકટોરીઆ પેટન્ટ બ્રીક કંપની લીમીટેડ.

વિકટોરીયા પેટંટ બ્રીક કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 22 Church Street, on MONDAY the 9th July, proximo, at 2 P.M.—
To receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1866.
To elect Directors and Auditors.
Consideration on the arrears of Calls.
By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, Secretary.
No. 22 Church Street, Bombay, 20th June 1866.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on THURSDAY the 19th July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39 Martins Street, Bombay, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at a General Meeting held on the 19th June, instant:—
1st. That the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. That Messrs. Sadanund Balcristna and Nanabhoy Sorabjee be appointed Liquidators, and their remuneration be Rupees 1,000 each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DHUNJEEBHOY JEHANGHIER DAVER,
Chairman.
Dated this 19th June 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, dated TUESDAY the 19th day of June 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARES in this Company have been declared absolutely forfeited on account of the non-payment of Calls:—
Nos. 99 to 103, 576 to 580, 836 to 840, 847, 872, 6 to 8, 404 to 406, 874 to 876, 159, 355, 43 to 47, 281 to 285, 931 to 936, 962 to 976, 825, 539, 540, 541 to 543, 127, 128, 191, 318 to 320, 995, 1037 to 1040, 265, 296, 535, 536, 537, 30 to 33, 204 to 206, 209, 568 to 571, 118 to 124, 941, 460, 461, 463, 464, 867 to 871, 923, 577 to 710, 876, 877, 109 to 114, 383 to 388, 733 to 763, 254 to 258, 511 to 515, 116, 399, 1020 to 1025, 318, 319, 320, 174 to 178, 817, 144, 145, 414, 172, 280, 843, 558, 70, 382, 861, 2, 205, 206, 291 to 293, 854 to 856, 96, 97, 98, 356, 360, 831 to 835, 315, 134 to 140, 417 to 423, 909 to 994, 173, 459, 912 to 9 5, 199, 478, 977, 978, 462, 1032, 252, 253, 507, 508, 1031.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NAVALCHUND NANCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay as NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

WHEREAS the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 28th day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing Resolutions that the Estate of the said NAVALCHUND NANCHUND ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 20th day of June 1866.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for Navalchund Nanchund.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant in Bombay in partnership with Hunsraz Maljee, under the following names, styles, and firms,—of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, HUNSRAZ MALJEE, and HUNSRAZ RUNCHORDASS.

WHEREAS the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Forbes Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY the Twenty-ninth day of June, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAZ MALJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Attorneys for Runchordass Canjee and Hunsraz Maljee.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Whereas one KHATEEJABEBEE *alias* PACHOOBEBEE, widow of the late Noordeen Darooker, deceased, of Bombay, Mahomedan, had, by an agreement bearing date the 15th day of August 1865, contracted to sell her House, situate in Mahomed Syed Mookey Street, outside the Fort, assessed under No. 12, and standing on the Fazendaree Ground of Jeevajee Manockjee, to one MAHOMED KHAN BIN ABDOOS SAMUT KHAN SHAMY, as per Battakee beaten on the 18th day of August 1865; and whereas the said Khateejabebee *alias* Pachoobebee departed this life intestate on or about the 9th day of September 1865 without executing a Conveyance of the said Property to the said purchaser Mahomed Khan bin Abdoos Samut Khan Shamy; and whereas one Mahomed Jaffer bin Mahomed Hoosain bill Cowray, the surviving heir and legal representative, according to Mahomedan Law, of the said Khateejabebee alias Pachoobebee, deceased, hath agreed to carry out and effectuate the aforesaid Contract made by the said deceased by executing a proper Deed of Conveyance of the said House to the abovenamed purchaser, Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the said House by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office, No. 2 Hussain Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 19th day of June 1866.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Cassuia*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th Sh. 20m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Guns.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m.	
Thurs	21	Proclamation.—Sun enters cancer 9-24 P.M.—Summer commences.	5 24	6 38	5 3	5 37	
Fri.	22	Length of day 13h 13m.	5 25	6 38	6 11	6 44	
Sat.	23	Venus is greatest Hel. Lat N at 5-6 A.M. day	5 25	6 39	7 15	7 47	
Sun.	24	St. John Bapt. Midsum	5 25	6 39	8 15	8 44	
Mon.	25	Mercury in greatest Hel.	5 25	6 39	9 5	9 31	
Tues.	26	Sun and Uranus in conjunction at 6 A.M.	5 25	6 39	9 50	10 12	
Wed	27	Saturn on the Meridian at 10 P.M.	5 26	6 39	10 31	10 50	

18th, Light 1862, 2. Time 9h. 0m. 13s. 2.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 15
SUEZ	June 11	LAHORE	June 13
ALLAHABAD	June 15	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 25	MADRAS	June 15
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 3	MEERUT	June 13
CAPE	May 5	COTACAMUND	June 9
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 13
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 28
DELHI	June 14	PUNJAUB	June 13
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 24
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 30

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

THE *Times of India* of Tuesday last, in one of those class articles for which our contemporary long ago became famous, seizes the opportunity of commenting on a lecture delivered lately at Calcutta by Mr. Scott Moncrieff on "Fidelity of Conscience," to impress upon the European public in general, and the European merchants of Calcutta in particular, the necessity of abstaining from all strictures on Hindoo depravity of any kind until such time as Christendom can be pronounced free from moral infirmity. The gravity of Mr. Moncrieff's offending seems to have consisted in exposing "the shortcomings of the people of India in matters of conscience." That there are such shortcomings our contemporary does not deny; indeed he admits them fully, while he endeavours to palliate them. They are not so very reprehensible, thinks the *Times of India*, for many of them "at the worst are referable to an ill-formed understanding or a defective moral training." Why then should Mr. Scott Moncrieff pronounce an opinion or pass a judgment upon them while similar vices are sometimes practiced by the European? Neither Mr. Moncrieff, nor any other lecturer or writer, should expose Hindoo depravity or vice, if our contemporary is to be considered an authority; for cannot the "mild Hindoo" retaliate upon the white races? We are told that the fear of retaliation should prevent us from offering comment on the defective moral training of the Hindoo, and that as we live in glass-houses we should not by any means throw stones.

The case of the Hotel Company at Calcutta has afforded the mild Hindoo and also the *Times of India* the opportunity of retorting upon the European the charge which the lecturer brought against the natives of this country, and our contemporary has with singular felicity been able to mix up the whole body of European merchants in Calcutta with this case. The writer enters upon the discussion of the Spence's Hotel case in order to show infidelity of conscience on the part of the European race, and perhaps also to persuade his readers that such infidelity is blacker than anything that can be attributed to the Hindoo. Because the European knows that cheating is an unworthy action, it is right and proper to denounce him as a cheat, and we may suppose, from the apology which is offered by our contemporary for Indian vices, that because the Hindoo does not know cheating to be an unworthy action, it is therefore right to count the Hindoo cheat in the list of honest men.

And when the *Times of India* claims exemption for the Hindoo from censure or criticism on the ground of ignorance, is he not aware that his client goes away laughing in his sleeve at the over-credulous Feringhee? Does the Hindoo believe in the sincerity of a thick and thin advocacy either spoken or written? He values it in so far as it may serve his purpose, but he despises it nevertheless. He can penetrate through its upper crust, and perceive the untruthfulness or the sense of self-interest which lies hidden beneath. If the depravity of the Spence's Hotel Company transaction serves as a general reproach against the body of European merchants of Calcutta, and affords a striking example of a general want of "fidelity of conscience" among them; if indeed, as our contemporary seems to aver it detracts from the whole tone, character, and value of European morality, what will not the mild Hindoo say of such an article as that of our contemporary? The retaliative mockery is taken up against the merchant to-day because one offence against honesty has been committed, and what guarantee is there that by an indiscreet or interested article in one journal, the same mockery may not be turned against the whole body of European journalists to-morrow? For what is it but rank dishonesty to let it be supposed that there is nothing to improve in the Hindoo conscience while a single European act of dishonesty can be advanced to prove that the great majority of Europeans are scoundrels, and that common honesty is at a fearful discount amongst civilized nations and Christian communities!

If Mr. Scott Moncrieff imagined that he was filled with an apostolic mission to go forth and preach the gospel of common honesty to "educated Hindoos" or anybody else, and to enforce it with all the eloquence, rhetoric, or commonplace he possessed, we see no reason why he should flee from his duty, like another Jonah, because of its odiousness. In the history of the world, reformers, or men who believe themselves to be commissioned to cure the world of evil, have by no means been either mealy-mouthed or select in their language. We are all sinners in general, if the whole human family is spoken of; and though theoretically we all admit ourselves to be full of wounds and bruises and putrifying sores, and that there is no cleanness in us, yet we do not like any one else to taunt us with the humiliating fact. We would be very apt indeed to quarrel with and lay an action of damages against a man who told us frankly that we were really as wicked as we admit ourselves to be every Sunday in our prayers. Nations and races, at least certain races in India, would seem to be endowed with the same moral obliquity as individuals, and will listen freely to any general denunciation of humanity which they resent when applied to themselves. We do not defend Mr. Moncrieff in the particular method which he chose of dealing with the defects of the native character. We have, however, some respect for plainness and honesty of speech, although we are also alive to the golden doctrine of the great Goethe who practised it more than any other man did, that if you would teach a people do not tell them all you think. But there is a difference between charging Mr. Moncrieff with indiscretion on the one hand, or truthfulness on the other, and turning as the *Times of India* does with an indignant retort against Europeans and European morality. "It is a wholesome "maxim," says our contemporary, "which re-"commends the inhabitants of glass houses not "to indulge in the luxury of pelting their "neighbours." Again: "Is 'fidelity of con-"science' such an especial and peculiar character-"istic of Englishmen or Scotchmen that Mr. "Moncrieff should make the want of it a special "matter of reproach to a whole race of men "who have neither had the moral training nor "the example which we have had." Again: "Is it safe for us to boast of a purity and "fidelity which Europeans do not exclusively "nor even too extensively possess?" Now the contents of a thought cannot be stated in cubic feet, nor can the moral elevation of a community be stated in weekly or quarterly returns, despite all the statistical tables that have been or ever will be published. It is impossible, therefore, to prove to the satisfaction of our contemporary by anything like custom-house figures that the one people is better or worse than the other. We have always been humbly of opinion that notwithstanding the immense amount of crime and pauperism existing in Europe, notwithstanding hundreds of such cases as that of Spence's Hotel, and notwithstanding hundreds of others infinitely worse, European morality was not quite so low as Oriental. We thought that Christianity had done something to elevate Europe. We thought it had achieved more than Paganism; but it would seem not; for according to the *Times of India*, neither purity nor fidelity is by any means extensively possessed by Europeans, so much so that it cannot be permitted to any Englishman, however lofty his character (if any Englishman of lofty character exists) to rebuke an Oriental vice, since he dwells in a very delicate glass house of his own! Is it this towering conviction that the mass of Europeans are scoundrels that seals the lips of our contemporary regarding all native shortcomings? Because the dregs of a nation (whatever rank or wealth they possess) are vicious, ignorant, debauched, or dishonest, does that prove that the heart of the nation is unsound or the tone of its morality low? Voltaire compared society to a bottle of beer; the froth was found at the top, the sediment at the bottom, and those classes which made a nation great—which wrote its literature, which bridged the sea with merchant fleets, which filled cities and hamlets with industry—were found in the middle. It is a characteristic of the English people, from city to rustic village, to shudder with horror at the thought of taking a false oath. It is a characteristic of the English people to scorn bribery, and yet there is perjury enough in England and bribes and bribed enough too, as every Parliamentary election testifies. But our contemporary would appear to maintain that the English "people" have as little scruple about swearing falsely as the Hindoos! Mr. Moncrieff's object was to contrast Hindoo Ethics with Christian Ethics, and to exhibit their respective outcomes in practice. But because there are scoundrels in England it is a new doctrine that English morals are no better than the Hindoo's, and that no Englishman is to pass judgment upon another race. By that pertinacious manner in which he closes the mouth of every Englishman by retorting the vices of his own race against him, our contemporary would imply that the moral standard of the English nation is as low as that of the natives of this country. If so let us close our schools, stop our railways, our road making, and printing presses, and decamp from India to-morrow, for we have assuredly no right and no need to be here.

MR. SMOLLETT, to whose recent speech on India in the House of Commons we have already adverted, was probably convinced when he addressed a House consisting only of ten members, including himself and the speaker, that it was a hopeless task to get up parliamentary furor on any subject relating to this country. If those zealous men, who do remain in their places on the rare occasions on which Indian topics are introduced, are usually regaled with the kind of fare purveyed for them by Mr. Smollett, we cease to wonder at the exceeding unpopularity of discussions affecting our peninsula. The honourable member was of opinion that the great number of small holdings in the hands of ryots in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies was a great evil. That this was clearly shown when the Manchester cotton lords wished to be put into direct communication with the producers, and found that these last were so low in the scale of humanity that several grades of middle men were absolutely necessary. That small holdings were easily to be converted into large ones; that this had been done in Bengal by Lord Cornwallis with marked success. That as long as the present system lasted, no capital could be applied to the soil. That they who advocated the improvement of irrigation, the making of roads, the introduction of schools, and the facilitating of legal remedies, discoursed platitudes. Mr. Smollett considered that the grand remedy for all the ills that ryot flesh is heir to, lay in sweeping away the small holdings, and establishing a system of renting village farms. He had himself tried this with great success on a large estate of which he had had charge on the Madras side, and the value of which he had doubled. In his view Lord Cornwallis was a far superior statesman to any of the men of the present day connected with India, and his patent aristocracy in Bengal had proved a great success. "There was nobody whom a Bombay official hated so much as a native land-owner, and he was never so happy as when engaged in hunting down the few individuals of this class left by previous governments, confiscating their estates on some frivolous pretext, and adding them to the Government domains." This is a most laughable and ridiculous description of the Inam Commission and its arduous labours, and it is difficult to understand how even Mr. Smollett can have expected the British public to believe that the Presidency Governments were in the habit of encouraging spoliation and unjust confiscation. Really, the authorities are not quite so black as they are painted.

What may be the opinions of Anglo-Indians regarding the land tenure system, all will agree in condemning the tone of Mr. Smollett's speech. It is not enough to have a microscopic practical experience of an isolated case, a subject like the present one requires to be looked at broadly. Mr. Smollett's argument, from the improvement of the estate of which he had charge, reminds us of the remedy of the court physician who made the king take severe exercise under pretence of a charmed hockey stick. It is probable that the estate would have improved under the rigorous superintendence of Mr. Smollett just the same if the system of small holdings had been continued. Mr. Stansfield explained that the attempt of Lord Cornwallis to create an artificial aristocracy had been most unfortunate in its effect, and that the land had been much impoverished thereby. Mr. Smollett clearly had in his eye the agricultural system which obtains in England, and fancied that a vast population of utterly ignorant savages could be pitchforked at a moment into prosperity and civilization by a purely arbitrary re-arrangement of landed interests. The honourable member appears to be ignorant of the laws of cause and effect. He ascribes the condition of the people to the great subdivision of the soil, not observing that this latter owes its existence entirely to the condition of the people. Mr. Buckle (*Hist. of Civilization*) shows clearly that the social status of a population is dependent on the climate and the *nature* of the soil. That where a very cheap national food can be grown, where life can be supported very easily, there the population must inevitably be numerous, the value of labour small, and the wealth collected in the hands of a few, while too many are sunk in abject poverty. It is useless to attempt to upset Dame Nature's laws by human legislation; you may turn her out with a fork, but yet she comes back. The practical effect of selecting persons to hold in one a number, say thirty or forty, of the present small holdings, is easy to foresee. It is but fair to conclude that the charge payable to Government on the aggregated farm would be the same as had formerly been exacted from the separate holdings composing it. The object of massing them together is to improve the condition of the people by assisting the accumulation of capital, which may be devoted to the soil. How is this to be carried out? The individual selected as *Zemindar* has to become rich; he can only do so by grinding his tenants still lower than they are ground now. The ryot who now pays the charge on his plot of ground to Government, would have to pay the same and something over to his former lord; the holdings would tend to become still smaller, and the last state of that man would be worse than the first.

Mr. Smollett did not go so far as to suggest that the English farm principle should be rigorously carried out. He appears to have seen the impossibility of establishing estates on which the ryots and their families should work as farm labourers; probably his Madras experience has taught him that the ryot is not in the habit of expending

children, who is about six years old, went near a machine, used for drilling holes, and turned the handle of it, by which one of his fingers was severely injured, and which was subsequently amputated by the doctor.

Mr. Lynch appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Thacker, for the defence.

Mr. Lynch said that the prisoners were charged under Section 287 of the Penal Code. It provides, that "Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both." Mr. Lynch observed that it was dangerous to human life.

Mr. Hayllar for the defence said that the machine did not belong to the prisoners who are contractors. No one regretted more than the defendants about this unfortunate accident. They were not to be blamed in this matter. Here the child wilfully interfered himself, turned the handle, and received the injury. It was the duty of the parents to protect their children. In this case the child himself contributed to the accident.

About five witnesses were then examined on behalf of the prosecution, after which some dispute arose between the respective legal advisers of the parties, as to whether or not the defendants were liable to be punished under section 287 of the Penal Code.

His Worship after patiently hearing the arguments on both sides, said that he did not consider he would be justified in convicting the defendants under section 287 of the Code. If he had the power he would have punished them severely. His Worship, however, recommended to the defendants to make some compensation to the child. The defendants were then discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Is it possible that the directors of the Royal Bank of India are still eager to carry on their concern, in the face of past experience? Their advertisement says nothing of the winding up; but on the contrary talks of the rotation of the directors, as if the whole machinery is to be continued. Two things may be inferred from this: firstly, that the present Board has fully acquainted itself with the position of the Bank; and, secondly, that it is quite satisfied with the affairs, or, rather, satisfied so far as to recommend a prolonged lifetime to the Bank. Both of these inferences presuppose an acquaintance with the latest balance sheet; and the shareholders must be anxious to see that precious paper which should thus have caused the directors to decide between the "wind up" and "carrying on." Meantime, in the absence of any such document, it may not be irrelevant to discuss the subject by aid of such facts as are already possessed by the public.

The losses at the last closing time aggregated to nearly 20 lacs of rupees. More than a year has passed away since that date. During the interval there have been the most random guesses made as to the profit or losses of the Bank. On the one hand, it is maintained that the losses have swelled enormously. If they have, there is, *a fortiori*, every necessity of shutting up the doors. But there is a counter opinion on the other side, which believes in the daily improving prospects of the Company. A fraction at least, it is said, is redeemed from the final amount of the defect. It would be quite natural in these hard times to question the fact; but it would not be natural to suppose that *that* fraction reached an appreciable value. Taking all-in-all, it is much to be feared the net profits of the last year alone would show a balance on the wrong side; and it were a miracle in the art of Banking, if the Board could show that, after paying the swarming staff at head office and branches, it reduced the losses of the previous years by even a twentieth part,—say one lac. A comparison of this with the estimated losses of the *Agra* and the *Commercial* might lead some to give a superior credit to the Royal Bank. But the same test will also be sufficient to carry conviction to every mind that the recovery of a lac made at a time when there are colossal failures all over the world is perfect moonshine. It is not only improbable, but, for the Royal Bank, a thorough impossibility. For the sake of the Board, however, we will try to be absurd, and assume that the lac has been actually realised. The question then is, how far the recovery of that lac will tell on the future prospects of the Bank? Is that recovery to be considered as mere prelude to larger receipts that will subsequently follow? The ghosts of the *Agra* and the *Commercial* answer *No*. Even the gloomiest forebodings of the *Gazette*, two years ago, did not measure fully the depths of the panic which now besets us. And there is no financier to calculate how far the disasters still loom in the distance. The redrafts for transactions which are six months old only begin to tell upon us now; and all of us vaguely know of the infinite mischief that has been committed since. The July of 1865 will perhaps be forgotten in the July of this year; nay, for aught we may guess, it will be unsurpassed in the multitude of its disasters. In the midst of this threatening gloom the directors of the Royal Bank have alone the divine gift to observe a friendly star in the storm, which will rain its silver influence over their favoured *protege*. The Board must needs be dreamy, when there is no room for reason. It is silly to draw analogies between one part of the panic and another. As a rule, the end is fraught with a heavier crash than either the beginning or the middle. So the Royal Bank which,—according to the directors' supposition,—has at least remained comparatively unscathed, may before long fall a martyr to the crisis, against which it is struggling so hard an existence.

Hence, on the fairest schedule that this crisis could be expected to furnish, the Royal Bank must indeed founder either way, between the Scylla and Charybdis of wind up. But the schedule, which is prospectively so well approved of in the advertisement, is not expected to be so very satisfactory, far less satisfactory at all; more especially as it is to pass through the audit of a medical "doctor." It is not that professional men alone could make the best auditors: but these times require the acutest accountantship to discern the exact *status* of the Bank. The medical-auditor cannot boast of a long knowledge in accounts, as it was merely some years ago he got the diploma to practise, after an unusually bright career of *six* years' study in the Grant College. There is a sort of speculative interest in watching the progress of the share-mania through the ranks of law and medicine. It broke down the sanctity of every profession, and made beggars of most *bona fide* merchants. But those medical gentlemen seem to return again to the region of accounts and banking, to be repelled perhaps again into their proper element. Cannot one almost believe that the Royal Bank auditor has assayed his bookkeeping in the crucibles of his laboratory? Before long shareholders must wisely hope to see their share scrips turned to golden leaves under the "doctor's" wondrous alchemy. To say the least, the shareholders who made this nomination, resemble that community of frogs who in the fable received a log of wood for their king. In their blog of wood cons not control the irregularities or mischiefs of its subjects. The shareholders have likewise a "doctor-accountant" (by the bye mark the beauty of the compound word) who by nature of his incapacity must needs lose himself in the labyrinth of figures and in the symmetrical details of the balance sheets. Like the frogs, too, they must recollect that they have chosen a lesser evil in order to run into a greater one. ALPHA.

16th June.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There is to be a meeting of the Royal Bank of India on Monday, the 25th instant, to receive the statement of accounts, &c., and report of the directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the meeting for consideration. It is needless for me to state that nothing short of *winding up* the concern will save the ruined middle class shareholders from further destitution, for they invested what little they had for the call of yearly dividends *only*, and to their utter disappointment they neither get this, nor have they a chance of getting their *hard earned* capital returned, which they were induced to invest in this unfortunate Bank. I understand that it is the intention of some of the shareholders who are indebted to the Bank to try and continue its business, so that they may have the chance of renewing the loan from time to time, and thereby, when the Bank is ultimately forced to close its doors, they may have feathered their own nests, and unmarched, may bore long fall a martyr to the crisis, against which it is struggling so hard an existence.

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To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There is to be a meeting of the Royal Bank of India on Monday, the 25th instant, to receive the statement of accounts, &c., and report of the directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the meeting for consideration. It is needless for me to state that nothing short of *winding up* the concern will save the ruined middle class shareholders from further destitution, for they invested what little they had for the call of yearly dividends *only*, and to their utter disappointment they neither get this, nor have they a chance of getting their *hard earned* capital returned, which they were induced to invest in this unfortunate Bank. I understand that it is the intention of some of the shareholders who are indebted to the Bank to try and continue its business, so that they may have the chance of renewing the loan from time to time, and thereby, when the Bank is ultimately forced to close its doors, they may have feathered their own nests, and unmarched, may bore long fall a martyr to the crisis, against which it is struggling so hard an existence.

Hence, on the fairest schedule that this crisis could be expected to furnish, the Royal Bank must indeed founder either way, between the Scylla and Charybdis of wind up. But the schedule, which is prospectively so well approved of in the advertisement, is not expected to be so very satisfactory, far less satisfactory at all; more especially as it is to pass through the audit of a medical "doctor." It is not that professional men alone could make the best auditors; but these times require the acutest accountantship to discern the exact *status* of the Bank. The medical-auditor cannot boast of a long knowledge in accounts, as it was merely some years ago he got the diploma to practise, after an unusually bright career of *six* years' study in the Grant College. There is a sort of speculative interest in watching the progress of the share-mania through the ranks of law and medicine. It broke down the sanctity of every profession, and made beggars of most *bona fide* merchants. But those medical gentlemen seem to return again to the region of accounts and banking, to be repelled perhaps again into their proper element. Cannot one almost believe that the Royal Bank auditor has assayed his bookkeeping in the crucibles of his laboratory? Before long shareholders must wisely hope to see their share scrips turned to golden leaves under the "doctor's" wondrous alchemy. To say the least, the shareholders who made this nomination, resemble that community of frogs who in the fable received a log of wood for their king. In their blog of wood cons not control the irregularities or mischiefs of its subjects. The shareholders have likewise a "doctor-accountant" (by the bye mark the beauty of the compound word) who by nature of his incapacity must needs lose himself in the labyrinth of figures and in the symmetrical details of the balance sheets. Like the frogs, too, they must recollect that they have chosen a lesser evil in order to run into a greater one. ALPHA.

16th June.

take the most revolting mode of the relief. I think the safest step to secure the little that is left in this Bank is to suspend at present all operations, to reduce the expenses of the establishment as much as practicable, and, as they go on collecting one-fourth of the capital, to distribute it equally among the proprietors except those who are indebted to the Bank; or let the Bank cancel its own shares by buying them, say from 30 to 50 per cent discount, thereby reducing the capital, and at the same time relieving some of the needy shareholders at once, who would be too glad to relinquish their shares even at 70 per cent discount, and when it is supposed that no more shares are available at the rate fixed, the Bank should realize all the stock in hand, pay liabilities and distribute the balance to the remaining shareholders.

A RUINED SHAREHOLDER.

SIND.

FRUIT.—It is really a pity that we have no branch in Sind of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bombay, for some of the productions of Sind are really worth exhibition, and might, we think, frequently be the means of improving those of other parts of the Presidency. A water melon was yesterday presented to us grown in a garden a few miles from the city, and it weighed no less than twenty-two pounds; the fruit was certainly by far the finest that has ever come under our observation.—*Our Paper, June 15.*

POISON OF THE WORST KIND.—A woman named Bhimee, whose character was not of the best, was found dead opposite her door on Wednesday morning last. She was conveyed at once to the civil hospital, foul play being suspected, for the woman appeared to be in full state of health on the evening previous. On dissection of the body it was discovered that the stomach contained a large quantity of bad spirits, to which was ascribed the destruction of the woman's life. This shows how necessary it is for us to have a health officer, whose especial duty it would be to see that nothing deleterious was sold in the bazaar for human consumption.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE are enabled to state, and we think, with regard to the state of the country, we may congratulate the public on the fact, that the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary are immediately coming down to Calcutta.—*Englishman, June 14.*

THE Master Attendant, we perceive, has been directed by Government to lay down moorings on Colonel Fraser's plan for twelve ships, and select a place in the centre of the Port for that purpose, removing the anchor moorings from that place. If the experiment succeeds, the whole of the anchor moorings will eventually be displaced by screw moorings. The moorings to be laid down at Garden Reach will also be proceeded with.—*Id.*

OUDH.

WE are informed that the military strength of Bareilly in Oudh is to be increased, owing to its situation on the Nepaul frontier, the fineness of its climate, and the cheapness of provisions.—*Mofussilite, June 12.*

SIR W. MANSFIELD AND HIS A. D. C.

(From the Pioneer, June 15.)

WE have but little more to report at present in the case of Captain Jarvis *versus* Sir W. Mansfield. Tuesday last was the day appointed by the Court for the filing of documents and lists of witnesses upon either side; and an early date after the serving of summonses for the attendance of the latter has no doubt been fixed for the trial of the case.

Captain Jervis still remains in open arrest, but had until Saturday last remained in possession of his sword, when, we believe, he was called upon by the Deputy Adjutant-General in person to give it up. It is at all times customary, under such circumstances, for an officer to surrender his sword, and, if we are rightly informed, that when Captain Jervis was called on to comply with that formality on the occasion in question, the landwehr manner of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, he replied by an abrupt and violent refusal,—to our thinking he made a great mistake. There is a difference between becoming dignity and unbecoming bravado, which Captain Jervis, in his anxiety to recognise and we are prepared to learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has taken steps to vindicate his outraged authority.

THE DUFF MEMORIAL FUND.

(From the Englishman, June 14.)

ACCORDING to public advertisement a meeting of the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund was held at the Bishop's Palace, on Friday, the 6th April 1866.

Present:—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop in the Chair, The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, The Honorable W. S. Seton Karr, J. Remfry, Esq., and Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.

The secretary read the minutes of the committee meeting, and the proceedings of the Senate in the foundation of scholarships of the Calcutta University.

He also read a memorandum, embodying the substance of certain communications that had been received since the last meeting.

The Lord Bishop then explained the reasons for recommending such a disposition of the funds as had been proposed. He also read a part of a letter which Doctor Mullens had sent from Bombay. Doctor Mullens had seen Doctor Wilson, who was in hand Rs. 1,500, and who promises for Rs. 1,500 more. He thinks that he might increase this sum by further contributions to the amount of Rs.1,000, so that the total sum which may come from Bombay, is about Rs. 4,000. This amount, with the funds in hand, will still fall far short of Mr. Granville's estimate for a Brick Hall; hence the idea of a Memorial Hall has been abandoned, and it is proposed that scholarships should be instituted instead.

Proposed by the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, that the scholarships be instituted in accordance with the plan suggested by the committee, to be found in the proceedings of the meeting of February 23rd.

The motion was seconded by the Hon'ble W. S Seton-Karr.

Mr. John Remfry suggested that every surplus after founding the four scholarships should be spent on procuring a marble statue of Dr. Duff, to be placed in the Memorial Hall of the Dalhousie Institute, where it would occupy a worthy place amongst other statues of eminent men, which were to be placed there

The Hon'ble Mr. Seton-Karr observed that India required the useful before the ornamental, and that the funds were not forthcoming to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Remfry, however admirable it might be. Such a statue would not be obtained for less than Rs. 12,000, and we had not such a sum to spare without abandoning the scheme of scholarships, nor any probability of obtaining it, he did not see that the idea could be carried out.

The suggestion was not adopted by the meeting, and Archdeacon Pratt's motion was carried.

The Lord Bishop moved that the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings with a letter to the Registrar of the University, asking whether the Syndicate would accept the proposed scholarships.

This was carried.

SPENCE'S HOTEL COMPANY.

(From the Englishman, June 12.)

THE case of Spence's Hotel Company *vs.* Anderson and others, affords one of those glimpses which we now and again get into the dirty under-current of human events, and along with other disclosures of the same kind, lately of but too frequent occurrence, it may well make us doubt the solidity of the ground on which we stand. It is to be feared that there is a great, and perhaps an increasing, discrepancy between the standard of morality accepted by the public as that by which men are to act, and should be measured, and that which they attain in practice. While nothing is farther from our intention than to insinuate that most men occupying the social position of the defendants would not have satisfied themselves that they did, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that they have the force of a very common example to appeal to in extenuation of the course they adopted.

The case is full of warning both to promoters and directors, and to shareholders of public companies, if, indeed, we can suppose that the latter are generally ignorant of the manner in which, in periods of speculation, companies are conceived.

The defendants, as the Judge has clearly shown, placed themselves in a false position in three different respects. In the first place, being fiduciary agents of the Company, they accepted a lakh of Rupees out of the funds paid for its property. The natural inference is, that the Company paid at least a lakh of Rupees too much for that property, and that their interests were to that extent sacrificed to those of the defendants. Our corre-pondent, *Looker On*, has made a calculation, in the case of Mr. Browne, or any one else, to get as good a price as he can without misrepresentation for his own property, and that of persons in the position of the defendants to assist him in doing so. It may, however, well be doubted whether the defendants were fully aware of the fiduciary position they held, and of the fact that their subsequently becoming directors of the Company put a new legal interpretation upon their previous actions. Certainly it were not to be wondered at if they were misled in this by the course so generally pursued in the formation of other companies around them. In judging of the defendants' conduct in this respect, it must also not be forgotten that they guaranteed the company a certain dividend, a liability they could hardly be expected to incur without consideration; though, on the other hand, it must be remembered that a much larger expectation was held out to the Company than the guaranteed dividend, and that these larger expectations were jeopardised by any excess in the amount paid.

Though, however, with regard to the acceptance of remuneration from Brown, favourable doubts may occur as to the motives of the defendants, it is difficult to find any extenuation for them when they become party to Brown, making over as security to the Company, 400 share already made over to the defendants themselves, and standing in their names. Still less does their being parties to secret deed, annulling one registered by the Company, and believed by the Company to be the only deed extant, admit of favourable interpretation. It is said that the effect of this deed was in reality favourable to the Company; but, if there was no sacrifice of the interests of the Company, what need was there for concealment? Glad, as we should be, to consider the Judge's remarks too severe, we cannot, therefore, acquit the defendants of deserving them. But although we cannot spare the defendants our public censure, we cannot sympathise with the howl of indignation vented by the public on this and similar occasions. We know too much of what has occurred lately in Calcutta, not to be sure that in many quarters either this indignation must be stimulated, or people must see the conduct of others in a very different light to their own. Those who can afford to throw stones in such matters without apprehension of recrimination, and many, very many, such there are, no doubt, among us, are generally the last to do so. It is sorrow rather than indignation that is expressed by them.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 26.)

THE week which has just passed has been a holiday-week; that is to say, it has included Whitsuntide; but to very many who have been commonly worn to receive and to enjoy themselves at this season of the year, there has been neither recreation nor enjoyment. Although the great spasmodic excitement of the panic which we recorded in our last has to some extent been subdued, there is still a condition of feverish uneasiness in the City, and people have not ceased to anticipate further calamities. It was hardly to be expected, indeed, that the alarm would very soon pass away, even if no efforts were made to keep it alive. But we are sorry to say that great efforts *have* been made by interested persons to keep it alive, and that one of the worst parts of the whole affair is the financial immorality it has developed in the "bearing" process of a number of speculators who are endeavouring to screen themselves by the ruin of their neighbours. We spoke of this in our last. It has been going on all through the week, but it is happily better understood than it was, and therefore it is less alarming. Meanwhile, however, we doubt not that many timid persons have already lost half the property, and are now heartily wishing that they had had more confidence and been more quiescent. Admitting the fact—and no one questions it for a moment—that different kinds of securities, especially bank

will be taken of the spring tide on the 28th of June to get the *Great Eastern* out of this harbour. In a day or two afterwards she will start for Berehaven, and remain there for about a fortnight, when she will again start to lay the cable.

IT has been stated that the Bishop of Cape Town, as metropolitan of the church in South Africa, "has, on his own authority, nominated a successor" (the Rev. W. Cox, of Hobart Town, Tasmania), to Dr. Colenso, "to whom he will require the clergy of the diocese to pay canonical obedience" The Bishop of Graham's Town, in a letter to the *Times*, says that this is incorrect, and "that, whatever solution may ultimately be found for the difficulties in which those clergy in Natal are placed who regard Dr Colenso as deprived ecclesiastically of the authority over them which it has been decided that he never possessed by law, nothing will be done except with their voluntary consent and by their free choice and election." The Rev. H. A. Douglas, Dean of Cape Town, on the same subject says:—"It is likely that Mr. Cox will be elected by the clergy of Natal, and accepted by a considerable number of the communicants; and, in the event of this election and acceptance, the Bishop of Cape Town and his suffragans are prepared to proceed to consecration. But the Bishop of Cape Town had no intention of taking upon himself functions which do not belong to his office, or acting on the assumption that Mr. Cox, although recommended by persons in high authority, is sure to be presented to him by the clergy and churchmen of Natal."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—18TH MAY.

(From the, Overland Mail, May 26.)

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE invited Ministers to give some information with regard to the present critical condition of affairs on the Continent, and inquired whether any negotiations or preliminary communications, official or confidential, were in progress on the part of the British Government, with the view of settling the differences between some of the great Powers by means of a Congress; and if so, whether there was any reasonable hope of their leading to an amicable conclusion.

The Earl of Clarendon said it was impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the present crisis, and he therefore thought his noble friend was perfectly justified in asking the question which he had put before the separation of the House of the holidays. In reply to the question, he might state that official, he might say confidential, communications—he could scarcely describe them as having the character of negotiations—were at the present moment going on, and he hoped that they might terminate in a meeting of all the Powers concerned, but only the neutrals but those who were in arms. He could not hold out any hope that these proceedings would terminate in peace, but a meeting of all the Powers would certainly afford some expectation of an amicable result. He was sure the noble lord with his long experience would admit how difficult it must be to bring together in harmonious action the Powers which had created the state of things to which the noble lord had referred. He could only say that no effort would be wanting on the part of her Majesty's Government to effect that result, and he believed also that it was the wish of the Emperor of the French that it might be attained. In the present state of the communications—he would not say negotiations—it was not expedient to say more.

Meanwhile there is no cessation of military preparations on the part of the Powers who have been arming. In Prussia, the conscription is actively proceeding rapidly. Three army corps, amounting to 90,000 men, are said to be posted on the Saxon frontier. From 90,000 to 100,000 Pomeranians, or East Prussians, have been ordered to advance to the southern frontiers of Brandenburgh and Silesia. The military schools are closed and the pupils drafted into the army. Volunteers are invited to enrol themselves in the regular army. The Prussian army is, in fact, being augmented to a full war complement, and should the landwehr drafting continue for another month with the same vigour and rigour as during the last month, the Prussian force in the field will soon number above 600,000 effectives. Fifteen hundred of Krupp's workmen had actually been drafted for the Landwehr; but, as the King of Prussia considers the casting of heavy artillery a rather important branch of the service, his Majesty has been pleased to exempt all those of Krupp's men who are employed in the cannon foundry. This would seem to be the only instance of the admission of a cause for exemption from service in the landwehr. Even Count Bismarck himself, it is stated, will join one of the Prussian corps-d'armée from which it is to receive the rank of Major. It is added that the Prussian premier will attend the King to headquarters in his military capacity, should his Majesty persist, as is said to be his present intention, in assuming himself the chief command of the army.

Austria, on her side, continues her preparations. The whole garrison of Vienna has left for Bohemia. Twenty-eight military trains leave Vienna daily for Prague and Olmutz. General Benedek has under his command thirty-six regiments of cavalry. Although 90,000 recruits were enlisted a few weeks ago a further conscription is to be made next month. According to a Vienna letter in the *Paris Patrie*, the Aulic Council at its last sitting decided that the forces under arms should be raised to a half. It believed that it had conferred equal benefits on the two countries. In 1849 the exports from the British North American colonies to the United States amounted to six millions of dollars, but in 1863 they had increased to three corps of 120,000 men each; the first two at present occupying Bohemia and Moravia, and the third in course of formation in southern Austria. At the same time a reserve is being organized which will approximate the corps to 200,000 men, and which will take when it reaches that number the denomination of the army of reserve. The correspondent of another Paris journal, writing from Vienna, adds some further information. He says:—"The great army of the north, under Marshal Benedek, which is to have its headquarters at Pardubitz, will comprise an effective of 280,000 men and 500 guns. The army of Italy will consist of 135,000 men, of which 80,000 or 90,000 are destined to take the field, and the remainder to garrison the fortresses. Besides those two armies, which already amount to 510,000 men, the reserve is being organized, besides bodies of volunteers in the provinces, so that, in case of need, Austria can bring 900,000 combatants at her disposal. The Archduke Leopold, who is chief of a body of engineers, has, I hear, been appointed to the command of a corps d'armee. The Archduke William, who is at the head of artillery, is to proceed this week to Bohemia. Prince Alexander of Hesse, Marshal in the Austrian army, and who greatly distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1859, has been appointed commander of the Federal contingent." According to the *Sentinella Bresciana*, Austria has 200,000 soldiers in Venetia, who are posted as follows:—In Mantua, Borgoforte, and Ostiglia, 10,000; in and about Verona, 30,000; in Padua, 10,000; in Rovigo, 40,000; in Legnano, 6,000; in Pavia, 30,000; and in Trieste and Gorizia the remainder. Large quantities of straw, wood, wine, and corn have been purchased. On the 18th, 4,000 men were sent from the line of the Adige to occupy Montebaldo, it having been reported that Garibaldi was near with a body of volunteers. A telegram from Venice dated the 24th inst., says:—"A proclamation will shortly be issued, ordering private individuals to deliver up all arms and munitions in their possession to the public authorities, and declaring that all persons who do not comply with this order will be punished with all the rigour of martial law. This step is considered to be the prelude to the proclamation of a state of siege."

On the 15th and 16th insts. the several "Iron Brigade," consisting of the German regiments, "King of Belgium," and "Grand Duke of Hesse," left Vienna for the north, amid the lamentations of the inhabitants, many of whom were thus parted from their husbands, sons, and lovers. The recruiting for these regiments has been very severe, fathers of families having in several cases been removed from those who are dependent on them for a livelihood, but on the whole the contingents from Vienna have taken their places in the ranks with a cheerfulness which is in strong contrast to what is told of the Prussian recruits. This is, no doubt, attributable, to a certain extent, to the warlike feeling which is in the air, but the conscription measure also due to the fact that Vienna contains perhaps a greater amount of poverty, in relation to its population, than most of the other European capitals. The recruiting officers are crowded with men who are evidently without occupation, and look as if they were reduced to the alternative of either fighting or starving—an alternative which they do not seem to regard with much apprehension, as it is very generally believed in Vienna that the Prussian army is neither so good nor nearly so numerous as the Austrian, and that victory is therefore certain. Among the Italians in the Austrian army the feeling is of course very different. Already there have been two attempts to desert among them, both of which were summarily punished with death.

A Berlin letter says that great excitement prevails in the country districts of Prussia, in consequence of the calling in of the reserves. Riots have occurred in several places, and the wife of a pensioner near Breslau has committed suicide because the departure of her husband for the army has deprived her and her six children of the means of living. The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns from Berlin that the most formidable opponent of Count Bismarck's warlike projects has hitherto been the Emperor of Russia. "The Czar has sent no less than three letters to King William, in all of which he urgently advised his Majesty to refrain from disturbing the peace of Europe, and spoke in very strong terms of the policy of Count Bismarck. These representations have produced a very powerful impression on the King, but he has now so far committed himself to the views of his unscrupulous Minister, that he feels it is too late to withdraw, unless, indeed, he should be enabled to do so with honour in consequence of the adoption of a system of mutual concession by the Conference. The Berlin politicians consider that the principal obstacle to such an arrangement is the Prusso-Italian treaty, as, if this treaty were not in existence, the German and Venetian questions might be dealt with separately. In that case Prussia and Austria might be induced to make a pacific arrangement in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question and the reform of the Bund, while Italy, who, by the common consent of most military men in France and Prussia, is alone no match for the Austrian army, would have no choice but to yield in the matter of Venetia. Meanwhile Count Bismarck does his best, though with small success, to inflame the minds of the Prussians against Austria by circulating through the official and semi-official papers of Berlin reports of Austrian armaments, and extracts from Austrian journals full of offensive language against the Prussian nation."

In a sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 24th inst., the proposal of the Middle States agreed upon at the Conference of Wurtemberg, that the Diet should accept Prussia, Austria, and all other German States who have lately increased their military establishments to reduce them to a peace footing, was unanimously adopted. The representative of Austria declared that in three days ago, the Emperor, although he could not entertain a hope that Austria would consent to make some concessions for a suitable consideration, and thus remove one of the greatest obstacles to the maintenance of peace. The story goes that Count Rechberg as well as Count Von Beust declared that Austria was ready to give up Venetia for pecuniary compensation, however great, would ever induce Austria to give up that province to the Italians; that she would equally refuse Danubian principalities as she had already embarrassment enough with "nationalities," and more than enough; that she would fight both Prussians and Italians, and beat them, too; that she should get back Silesia, which had been wrested from her by the most ignoble treachery, and, in return give up Holstein to Prussia; and as for Venetia, she would make a present of it to the Emperor of the French when the war was over, to do what he pleased with it; but that Austria never would of herself give it to the Italians.

A letter from Florence gives the following sketch of the principal Italian general:—"General La Marmora is in person a tall thin man; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable Garibaldi hat. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of discipline. He does not understand any favouritism, and Victor Emmanuel says jestingly that 'he has not credit enough to name a drummer in his own army.' Marmora, however, is the most conspicuous soldier is General Cialdini; he is a small well-looking man, with a quick and intelligent eye, wears a great moustache and a beard like the Chassaurs de Vincennes. He is the only individual of the Italian army to whom General La Marmora permits this ornament, for he himself is moustached conformably to the regulations. General Cialdini is very popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. Many Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former is a veteran of Italian independence, and is esteemed by every body; the latter, the first aide-de-camp to the King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustaches; both being very distinguished officers."

The declaration of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerre has produced great alarm in Switzerland, where measures are being taken by the Government to place a vigilant guard on the frontiers of the country. A corps of observation is to be placed on the Rhine in case war should extend to Southern Germany, and on the side of Italy every precaution is being taken against the violation of Swiss neutrality by Garibaldians, it being known that they contemplate an incursion into the Tyrol.

FRANCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 26.)

LETTERS from Paris state that there is a marked repugnance to war among all classes of the French people, and a strong disinclination to engage in Italian complications. It is in consequence, probably, of this feeling that the *Constitutionnel* has published an elaborate article, evidently from an official source, setting forth how a pacific policy has been the distinguishing character of the French Government ever since the Emperor came to the throne. It concludes by remarking that the conduct of the three great Powers in favour of peace is, in the present state of affairs, an important fact. "France will not forget that the Emperor's Government has never ceased, amid the divers phases of a war crisis, to save her interests and her dignity, to maintain her liberty of action, and, in a word, to labour as much as possible in such contests on behalf of peace." This, says the *Times'* correspondent, "sounds plausible enough; but less could not be said, for the reports of officials, both civil and military, concur in stating that the aversion from war is deep in the departments; and war, nobody will listen to, even to give Venetia to the Italians." Meanwhile, travellers arriving from Toulon report that great activity prevails in the three Imperial arsenals there. A great number of additional workmen have been engaged, inventories of the ammunition and provisions in the Government magazines are being prepared, and the ships of war in the Mediterranean have been carefully examined. The officers of the French regiments at Rome have this year been refused their ordinary leave in consequence, it is said, of an order from Paris sent to General Montebello. Another significant proceeding of the French Government in the present crisis is the union of the fleet at Cherbourg, under Rear-Admiral de la Roncière le Noury, with that at Toulon, under Vice-Admiral de Gueydon, for the alleged purpose of making "naval evolutions" in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Layard was absent during the Whitsuntide recess, and some of the French papers will have it that he was charged with a special mission to the French Government in reference to the peace negotiations. The probability is, however, that Mr. Layard took a run over to Paris for recreation, and not on any important mission to the Emperor.

It is reported (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) that in a conversation with the Austrian ambassador a few days ago, the Emperor, alluding to Venetia, expressed a hope that Austria would consent to make some concessions for a suitable consideration, and thus remove one of the greatest obstacles to the maintenance of peace. The story goes that Count Rechberg as well as Count Von Beust declared that Austria was ready to give up Venetia for pecuniary compensation, however great, would ever induce Austria to give up that province to the Italians; that she would equally refuse Danubian principalities as she had already embarrassment enough with "nationalities," and more than enough; that she would fight both Prussians and Italians, and beat them, too; that she should get back Silesia, which had been wrested from her by the most ignoble treachery, and, in return give up Holstein to Prussia; and as for Venetia, she would make a present of it to the Emperor of the French when the war was over, to do what he pleased with it; but that Austria never would of herself give it to the Italians.

The Municipality of Valparaiso has elected an indignant speech from M. Garnier Pages in the French Chamber, but the Government has as yet been silent on the subject. The Spanish ambassador in Paris, Marquis Lema, has done his best to appease the Emperor by assuring him that the Spanish admiral had acted strictly in accordance with the dictates of humanity and the law of nations, and that the fleet had fired only at the Government buildings and the Custom-house, but not at the docks where the property of foreign merchants was stored.

A Paris letter says:—"A memorable inauguration dinner was given on the 22nd inst. in the Pompeian Vila (late Prince Napoleon's), to the representatives of every newspaper, great and small, in Paris, and several private friends of M. Ber, the manager of 'La Maison Dioméde.' No less than 17 persons, among whom were several ladies, sat down to table in the saloon. M. Desnarest, the *batonnier* of the French bar, M. Théophile Gautier, M. Reyloux, the composer, M. Feydeau, the novelist, were among the company, in addition to several of the most eminent *chroniqueurs* on the Paris press. The bill of fare, besides the usual delicacies of the season, included Lucullus soup, turkeys a la Chandis, truffled guinea-fowls, roast peacocks, Mesalina salads, supreme d'Agrippine, and pleuvres aux anchois. During the entertainment, which was a wonderful success, an orchestra concealed behind flowers in the gallery, a *Tentique*, played soft music. Four of the guests fell into the bath in one of the outer rooms and got a terrible ducking."

A curious report is gaining ground in Paris. Victor Emmanuel, it is said, had purchased a plot of ground on the Champs Elysees, on which he intends building a palace. It is further added that, at the conclusion of the war, his Majesty intends to abdicate in favour of his son, Prince Humbert, and to reside for some time in Paris.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

(From the Overland Mail, May 26.)

THE Foreign office have published the following telegram:—"Colonel Stanton reports from Alexandria by a telegram dated May 22, that letters had arrived from Mr. Rassam dated Korata, April 9, all well; and that later intelligence had been received at Massowah, according to which Mr. Rassam had crossed the lake to take leave of the king, while the late prisoners had gone np to Goygora at the north end of the lake, where Mr. Rassam would join them, and the whole party would then proceed to Metemma."

AMERICA.

(From the Overland Mail, May 26.)

THE latest advices from New York report that James Stephens, the Fenian leader, arrived in that city on the 10th inst. in the French steamer *Napoleon*. He was met on his arrival by a collection of Fenians, and by thousands of Irishmen who were waiting anxiously for his arrival. He proceeded from the wharf to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is to remain for the present. At midnight Stephens was serenaded by the 69th Regiment of New York State Militia, Colonel Mahoney. He spoke for about ten minutes. He said he did not belong to any party, but came there to unite all the Irish people, and he should let no man be accused until he was fairly tried and found guilty. Party expressions had been doing a great deal of harm to the cause, and he advised the sensible-minded Fenians to refrain from such a habit. He said he came there by invitation, and should keep quiet for a time; when the committee now appointed to inquire into the matters of the Irish republic had made their report, then he would have something to say. It is reported that he has been elected General Head Centre, and that he has succeeded in reconciling the contending Fenian factions. Mahoney, the chief of one of these sections, has resigned his post as head-centre. Stephens has censured the Eastport expedition and other attempts on the British colonial frontier, pointing out that "the objective point of the Fenians is not Canada or Japan, but Ireland." He has announced his intention of returning to Ireland at an early date.

Killian has issued a circular declaring the failure of the Eastport expedition to be only temporary. The few thousand dollars had been well spent, they having increased the existing complication, brought the British fleet with shotted guns within 100 yards of the American forts, caused the suspension of the Government of New Brunswick, and agitated the fishery question. He had selected the sensitive point between Great Britain and the United States. The north-west frontier was the gateway to Ireland. The massing of Fenians on the frontier had strengthened the Confederation scheme, and Mr. Seward might soon have some cause to oppose the establishment of royal blood on the throne in the north as he had done in Mexico.

The

Carleton; Lieut. and Capt. Charles Greenhill-Gardyne to be capt. and lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Brevet Col. Airey; Ensign and Lieut. Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry Lord Wallscourt, to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Greenhill-Gardyne; William Michael Glynn Turquand, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Lord Wallscourt.

1st Regiment of Foot—Quartermaster-Sergt. Henry Francis Nettles to be quartermaster, vice Joseph M'Ghee, who retires upon half-pay.

2nd Foot—Ensign Wm. Montgomery, from the 74th Foot, to be ensign, vice Charles Douglas Hay, transferred to the 74th Foot.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles Edward Wright, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Charles William Egginton, deceased.

8th Foot—Major Wm. F. Adams Colman, from half-pay late 53rd Foot to be major, vice De Vic Tupper, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

9th Foot—Ensign Daniel Dickinson, to be lieut., without purchase, vice George Waugh, deceased; Ensign Thomas John Buchanan to be lieut., without purchase, vice Dickinson, whose promotion by purchase, on the 8th inst., has been cancelled; Gentleman Cadet Fitzmaurice Robert Deane Townshend, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Buchanan.

25th Foot—Francis Welch, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Arthur Harry Turner, promoted.

51st Foot—Staff Assistant-Surg. Alexander Ferrier Churchill M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice William Grant, M.B., promoted on the Staff.

39th Foot—Lieut. Cowper Rochfort has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

55th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Frederick James Webber Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Braddon, promoted.

63rd Foot—Surgeon Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be surg., vice James Arthur Hanbury, M.B., who exchanges.

74th Foot—Ensign Charles Douglas Hay, from the 2nd Foot, to be ensign, vice William Montgomery, transferred to the 2nd Foot.

55th Foot—Lieut. Frederick Willock Garnett has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

57th Foot—Staff Surg. William Grantt, M.B., to be surg., vice Thomas Carey, placed upon half-pay.

99th Foot—Ensign A. M'Arthur Moir to be lieut., by purchase, vice Joseph Ward, who retires: William Barnard Broughton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Moir.

108th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Francis Johnson, M.B., from the 18th Hussars, to be assist.-surg., vice Thomas Dodd Milburn, who exchanges.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieut. William George Graham Glascock to be capt., by purchase, vice Charles B. Marshall, who retires; Ensign Piers Edgcumbe to be lieut., by purchase, vice Glascock; Frederick Charles Wilberforce Wildman, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edgcumbe.

4th West India Regiment—Ensign Ernest Robert Finch Jenkins to be lieut., by purchase, vice Thomas Davies, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Griffin, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Josiah Gerard, promoted; John Graham Drury, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Jenkins.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. Henry Vereker Bindon, M.D., from half-pay, to be staff-surg., vice Staff Surg.-Major William Arden, who retires upon half-pay.

Assist.-Surg. William Grantt, M.B., from the 31st Foot, to be staff surg.

Staff Assist.-Surg. William Henry Price to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg.-Major Eneas Mackintosh Macpherson, placed upon half-pay.

Assist.-Surg. John Kinaham, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be staff assist.-surg, vice William Henry Price, promoted on the staff.

The resignation of Staff Assist.-Surg. Valentine Stone, which was notified in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst., has been cancelled.

HALF-PAY.

Lieut. Robert Smith, from the 97th Foot, to be capt., without purchase.

BREVET.

Staff Surg.-Major Wm. Arden, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of dep.-inspector-gen. of hospitals.

Quartermaster Joseph M'Ghee, half-pay late 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. John Dawson Rawdon, who died May 5:—

Major-Gen. Edward Hungerford Delaval Elers Napier, col. of the 61st Foot, to be lieut.-gen.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Frederick Darley George, C.B., from half-pay, unattached, to be major-gen.

Major G. E. Browne-Westhead, 31st Foot, to be lieut.-col.

Capt. John Theophilus Ussher, unattached, staff officer of pensioners, to be major.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1841:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Patrick Redmond, 61st Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander M'Kinstry, 17th Foot.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 26.)

LONDON, SATURDAY MORNING, 26TH MAY.

The financial crisis has not yet passed away, and considerable anxiety continues to prevail, owing chiefly to the failures which continue to take place, and to the apprehension of more. Nevertheless, the general tendency of financial affairs on the whole has been more satisfactory than when we last wrote. In the present anxious state of banking credit, there is little disposition on the part of bankers and discounters to transact fresh business, except for regular customers. Consequently, although the supply of money is good, 10 per cent. is the lowest rate for choice bills, and the demand at the Bank discount office, though not pressing, has been strong. In the Stock Exchange there has been a fair demand, and the rate for short loans on Government securities is not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

In view of the continued flow of gold from the Bank, there is a lingering fear that the directors, actuated by a fervent desire to save the Act of 1844 from absolute infraction, may possibly think of raising the rate of discount again. Such a measure would be viewed with great regret, as likely to excite renewed distrust. The peculiarity of the present drain of gold is that it arises, not, so far as can be judged, from any adverse balance of trade, but from the unwillingness of persons who have remittances to make to the Continent to take bills in the present uncertain condition of mercantile credit.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, May 23, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:—

Circulation issue	£26,360,435	Decrease...	£551,290
Circulation active	25,469,570	Decrease...	651,425
Public deposits	5,991,761	Increase ...	38,512
Other deposits	18,709,917	Increase ...	170,245
Government Securities	10,837,056	No change.	
Other Securities in banking department	31,059,406	Increase...	107,147
Coin and Bullion in both departments	11,857,786	Decrease...	466,919
Seven-day and other Bills	551,123	Increase...	21,301
The rest	3,385,877	Increase ...	42,465
Notes reserve	830,865	Increase ...	109,035
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	1,388,216	Increase ...	185,406

This return shows that we have not yet got through the crisis. The only unfavourable change, however, is the decrease of 466,919*l.* in the coin and bullion, following the decrease of 852,335*l.*, shown in the previous return. The withdrawals are now almost wholly on Continental account, and are prompted by the feeling of distrust abroad, which it was the object of Lord Clarendon, in his recent letter to the British ministers abroad, to allay. Still, with nearly twelve millions of specie and bullion in the Bank, the idea of the convertibility of the Bank note being endangered is preposterous. The advances on private securities are not only maintained at the extraordinary amount lately reached, but show a fresh increase of 107,147*l.* The Bank having gained slightly, however, in deposits, the reserve of notes has increased 109,035*l.*, the total being 830,865*l.* With this reserve it has of course not been necessary for the Bank directors actually to violate the Act of 1844.

The amount of Government Bonds for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England on the 6th of June will be rupees 33,50,000 (325,000*l.*).

A statement of the affairs of Messrs. S. P. Framjee and Co., whose suspensions was announced on Saturday last, is, with the assent of the principal creditors, being prepared by Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse. The liabilities are said to be about 400,000*l.*, a large proportion of which will be covered by securities

Messrs. Macnib, Cockburn, John, and Co., of Liverpool, East India merchants, chiefly in the Bombay trade, have stopped payment. The liabilities are estimated at nearly three-quarters of a million, and as the result of the estate depends upon the realisation of cotton, the market for which is in a very unfavourable state, it is feared that the deficiency will be large. The principal creditors are the Anglo-Indian Banks. The partners formerly acted as managers for two of those establishments, and have been in business on their own account only about two years. Subjoined is the circular issued:—

Liverpool, May 24.

"We regret to inform you that in consequence of the very serious depreciation in the value of cotton, and the monetary panic prevailing in Bombay, we have been compelled to suspend our payments. We shall place our Books in the hands of Messrs. Harmood, Banner, and son, who will without delay prepare a statement of our affairs, which shall be submitted to you at an early date.—Meantime soliciting your forbearance, we remain, yours faithfully, Macculloch, John and Co."

The *Manchester Examiner and Times* announces a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Penny and Co., East India merchants, of Liverpool. It is mentioned that their liabilities amount to 105,000*l.*, against assets of 20,000*l.*, and that the liquidation will be very much affected by the winding up of the house of Macindoe, Rogers and Co., of Bombay.

Messrs. Gellatley, Hankey, and Sewell, an extensive mercantile and shipping house, occupying a respectable position, have arranged to liquidate their affairs under inspection. The liabilities are large, but, according to an examination of their books just made by Messrs. Kemp, Cannan, Ford and Co., the accountants, the assets show a surplus of upwards of 50,000*l.*, subject to realization. The partners—who had offers of assistance, but resolved not to part with any of their assets, owing to the present exceptionally adverse state of the times—have made satisfactory arrangements to carry on their shipping business without any interruption or prejudice to the interests of the parties concerned.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. Robinson, Coryton, and Co., private bankers, of Manchester. The difficulties of the firm, whose transactions have not been important, are ascribed to the stoppage of the European Bank which acted as their London agents. The liabilities are understood to be moderate.

At a meeting on Monday of the creditors of Messrs. Hallet, Dunnancy and Co., the private bankers and army agents, who recently failed, it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection. The liabilities were stated at 238,000*l.*, and the assets at 232,000*l.*; but Mr. Brooking, a director of the London Joint-Stock Bank, mentioned that the board of that establishment, as a result of the investigation they had made, do not feel justified now in advancing, as they might have done last week, 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* to be paid to the creditors of Messrs. Hallett, Dunnancy and Co.

The European Bank (Limited) has stopped payment, and the following circular has been forwarded to the shareholders:—

The liabilities of this bank, which in December last reached 2,000,000*l.*, are now estimated at about 900,000*l.*, and the assets at about the same amount. This company was established in 1863, under the title of the Union Bank of England and France, and the English and Irish Bank, and English, Belgian, and Netherlands Bank were subsequently amalgamated with it, as well as a portion of the business of the London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank. The company have branches in Paris, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Dublin. The paid up capital is 644,400*l.*, the reserve fund 45,600*l.*, and the number of proprietors 895. Vice-Admiral Burney and Sir R. Carden are directors, as well as Messrs. C. B. Colchester, B. P. Harding, W. V. Morgan, F. B. B. Naiusch, J. I. Pascoe, J. D. Thomson, T. Tubini, and C. Whetham. At the meeting held on the 15th of February last, the net profits for the half-year ending December, 1865, were stated at 24,284*l.*, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The shares have of late been largely sold on speculation, resulting in a continuous and severe fall in the price. Depositors in the bank consequently became alarmed, and there has been a steady drain upon its resources. The shares with 15*l.* paid have been quoted 15 to 13 discount.

At an informal meeting of the shareholders in Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), held on Wednesday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting be adjourned, and a committee formed, with Mr. Kingscote as chairman, to communicate with the directors and liquidators, and make a report as early as possible of their recommendation, and to take such steps as they may be advised and deem requisite, to withdraw the petition from the Court of Chancery, or to get it to stand over with liberty to apply."

During the proceedings a letter from Mr. David Barclay Chapman, a former partner, having reference to the operations of the old firm, was read; and it was mentioned on the authority of Mr. H. E. Gurney, that the stoppage was entirely owing to the lock up of 2,800,000*l.* in the transferred securities.

We take from *Truners Circular* the following comparison of the state of the Bank accounts, and the price of Consols in each of the three panics that have happened since the passing of the Act of 1844:—

	Bank Bullion.	Notes in Reserve.	Rate of Discount.	Price of Consols.
Panic of 1847...	8,408,750	1,476,740	8 per ct.	78¾
Do. 1857...	6,484,096	957,710	10 per ct.	86¾
Do. 1866...	12,323,895	730,830	10 per ct.	84¼

A general meeting of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will be held on the 30th inst., when a dividend will be declared.

The most important movement in Stock Exchange has perhaps been a continuance of the fall in bank shares, the depreciation in which has been very serious, especially as regards London and County, and Agra and Masterman's. Profiting by the dislocated condition of mercantile credit, and by the belief that further failures will take place in the bottom and other trades, which are greatly hampered by the difficulty attending sales in the present state of the money market, speculators for a fall have pressed sale with extraordinary boldness. These operations have now been organised into a complete system by a clique of speculators, who seem to be more numerous outside than inside the Stock Exchange. Day after day they make a set against some particular bank, in the same way as they did recently with the financial companies. They are well aware that by persistent sales they can greatly depress prices, and that in these anxious times a daily fall is very likely both to induce realizations by *bona fide* but timid holders, and to influence withdrawals of deposits or current balances by some of the customers of the banks. All this, together with the sedulous dissemination of rumours prejudicial to credit, is done solely with the object of buying back the shares at a lower price. The rally that has taken place in Agra and Masterman's Bank shares, which, after being forced down to 10*l.*, or 15 dis., have rebounded suddenly to 20*l.*, shows how liable speculators for a fall are, in their turn, to panic.

While other securities have fallen, the India Government Five per Cent. stock has advanced.

The India Government loan notes show little change. The 5½ per Cents. have improved.

A general fall in some cases considerable fall has taken place in Indian Railway stocks, owing solely to the state of the money market.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

Via Marseilles. Via Southampton.

BOMBAY	April 28		
CALCUTTA.....	„ 21	May 23	Due May 28
MADRAS	„ 23		
ADEN.....	May 5		
CEYLON.....	April 18		
HONGKONG	April 1	May 14.	Recd. May 19
SHANGHAI	Mar. 25		
SINGAPORE	April 9		
PENANG	„ 11		

BANKS.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTEET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Gray and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
3 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
1 month's	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
On demand on Bank of England		2s.	0¾d. „
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11¾d. „
Circular Notes.....		1s.	11¾d. „

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Committee on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; so therwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY FUDOONJEE, Esq.
SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 40,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 40,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do.
Do. 3 do. do. 6 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 to 4 p. m.
Saturdays ..... 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq. |

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 month's do. do. 2s. 0¾d. „
On demand do. do. 2s. 0¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum,
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
3 do.	do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
2 do.	do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
1 do.	do.	at 1s.	11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s.	11¾d. „
On Scotland, Ireland and			
Circular Notes ...		... at 1s.	11¾d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 2 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 3 „
Do. 12 do. 4 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the same be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

धी बैंक आफ हिंदुस्थान, चायना, अँड जॅपान (लीमीटेड).

धी बाक अफ हीदुस्टान, चाइना, यड जापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.....	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund.....	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES N. JENF DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq., of Dominadi.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominadi.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., of Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Ireland, and Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable at sight only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given to fill.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA's Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

TO LET, a neat small OFFICE, containing 2 Rooms, in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Poona, for the season, or for a longer period, one commodious and handsomely furnished BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, occupied for some years past by MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE; another BUNGALOW, unfurnished, also in the Civil Lines, recently occupied by MR. LEWIS. For further particulars apply to JOHN L SCOTT,
Manager of Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. Trust Estate.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1866.

TO LET, roomy and airy OFFICES, near the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to FARNHAM & Co.,
2nd Floor, David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, containing three or four Bed-rooms. For terms &c. apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN, Fort.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.

From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of HENRY S. CARTER, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1865.

TO LET, at No. 40, Meadow Street, a commodious GODOWN. Apply at the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited).
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay 29th May 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Affection.—In this country nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing, than the class of diseases dependant on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea, headache, listlessness, and loss of appetite, will at once be recognised as the symptoms of liver affection, which can only be relieved by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise over the biliary secretion, a healthful influence known and appreciated throughout Great Britain and her colonies. These Pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick-headache, and liver complaints have been thoroughly restored by these Pills to sound health and a good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment in life.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay,
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEILL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1346. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
Melville.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund.....	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.